



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENCE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918

RICHARD RATHBUN

CONTENTS

Richard Rathbun: DR. MARCUS BENJAMIN ... 231

The Olona, Hawaii's Unexcelled Fiber-plant:
DR. VAUGHAN MACCAUGHEY 236

*The Barbados-Antigua Expedition from the
State University of Iowa:* PROFESSOR C. C.
NUTTING 238

Scientific Events:—

The Journal of the American Ceramic Society; English Vital Statistics; War Committee of Technical Societies; The Need for Nutrition Officers in Military Camps 240

Scientific Notes and News 243

University and Educational News 247

Discussion and Correspondence:—

The Prevention of Rope in Bread: PROFESSOR LAWRENCE J. HENDERSON. *A Microscopic Trap:* PROFESSOR ALBERT M. REESE.
A Night Rainbow: DR. DAVID RIESMANN .. 247

Scientific Books:—

Allen on South America: DR. JOHN C.
BRANNER 249

Patent Reform Prospects: BERT RUSSELL 250

Special Articles:—

Polarization in the Case of Moving Electrodes: PROFESSOR CARL BARUS 253

MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to The Editor of Science, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

AMERICAN science has lost one of its distinguished authorities on invertebrate zoology, and the United States National Museum its honored chief by the death of Richard Rathbun in the city of Washington early on the morning of July 16, 1918.

Richard Rathbun was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on January 25, 1852, and there studied in the public schools until he reached the age of fifteen years, when he entered the service of a firm of contractors, with which he remained for four years, acquiring a thorough knowledge of business methods, that was of special value to him during his later years.

At that time, attracted by the specimens of fossils that abound in western New York, he began the study of paleontology to which he assiduously devoted his evenings and holidays. The collection in the Museum of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences was made by him and he was appointed curator of that subject with charge of its collections by the society.

In 1871, he met Charles Fred. Hartt, then professor of geology at Cornell University and a pupil of the elder Agassiz, who persuaded him to give up business pursuits and devote himself to science. Young Rathbun accordingly entered Cornell and followed the regular academic course with the class of '75, specializing, however, in geology and paleontology.

The collections of Devonian and Cretaceous fossils previously obtained by Hartt in Brazil were assigned to him to work up and resulted in the publication of his first paper: "On the Devonian Brachiopoda of Ereré, Province of Pará, Brazil," in the *Bulletin of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences* for 1874¹ followed by a "Preliminary Report on the Cretaceous Lamellibranchs collected in the Vicinity of Pernambuco, Brazil," in the *Proceedings of*

¹ Vol. 1, pp. 236-261.